

THE COMMONSENSE BOOK OF DRINKING—Leon D. Adams. With a Foreword by Morris Fishbein, M.D. David McKay Company, Inc., 119 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., 1960. 210 pages, \$3.95.

Mr. Adams has written an extremely informative book which should be a ready reference and a *must* on the book-shelf of every physician. This worthy companion to the Commonsense Book of Wine discusses the pertinent features of the drinking habits of Americans. Much of importance and interest is carefully and impartially presented with particular reference to the general reader as well as to the physician—all of whom wish to learn the facts about dietary beverages and beverage alcohol. The author has compiled a very useful book, weeding out folklore, summarizing, and emphasizing engaging facts. In addition, he alludes to wine as a tranquilizer.

The book gives a knowledgeable discussion of dietary and beverage alcohols and a thoughtful appraisal of them in our current culture. It answers what do we drink and why, and what one may expect from the different beverages—intimating perhaps that their effects are due to congener differences in the chemical composition of the beverages. In the last analysis, one's attitude toward dietary beverage alcohol is at best an acquired pattern into which very little original thought enters.

Physicians are interested in the health significance of food and dietary beverages because through them happiness is achieved. They are at one and the same time the cause of illness and the cure for it. In reference to "commonsense" attitudes concerning those who apply common sense to the art of living, this volume offers an explanation of attitude; and it outlines the wisdom which experience demonstrates to be quintessential in the area of man's most used and abused attributes. The chapter on "The Wisdom of Wine" is particularly appropriate. Wine drinking is a cult, and many live by the rules of cultists. This one is harmless in the sense that it is as old as civilization and civilization owes a great deal to the discovery of fermentation.

SALVATORE P. LUCIA, M.D.

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THE STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF THE HUMAN MIND—Eduardo Weiss, M.D., Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 472 pages, \$8.75.

Ever since 1923 when Freud laid down the basic structure of the mental apparatus in *The Ego and the Id*, psychoanalysts have elaborated on the genesis, functions and interrelationships of the components of the human mind in the light of fresh clinical experiences. This present volume by Dr. E. Weiss is a general presentation of the structure and dynamics of the human mind, not only the result of his experience in the "psychoanalytic movement" but more specifically his intimate association with Paul Federn over a span of four decades. This scholarly written book gives the student of psychiatry and psychology, as well as other workers in the field, an opportunity to become better acquainted with the "ego psychology" of Paul Federn and the extensive innovations of the author.

Section one of the book deals primarily with a preliminary survey of Federn's thesis that the ego be equated with ego feeling. The author emphasizes how the equation of the ego with ego feeling resolves many psychological phenomena, for example the various manifestations of psychosis, depersonalization, and estrangement. The following three sections of the book elaborate, in turn, on the three major components of the mental apparatus (ego, id, and superego). There is little attempt to present a consistent, systematic, or all-inclusive discussion of the functions, genesis, or interrelationships of the psychic sub-

structures. This does not interfere, however, with the clarity of the presentation. In discussing the superego, the author diverges decisively away from Freud's formulation by separating the superego from the ego ideal and introducing the phenomenon of "psychic presence" as another factor that can generate guilt.

The fifth section of the book deals with the concept of ego defenses with important implications on the therapeutic management of repression, screen memories, and a variety of nosological entities. The final section of the volume is a discussion of the dream phenomenon and the dreaming ego. Of interest here is the fashion in which the ego functions in dreams, and the similarities of the dreaming ego and the schizophrenic state.

This book is an important and stimulating contribution to the field of ego psychology and an invaluable aid to those who deal with schizophrenic and allied states, or who are mainly concerned with the conscious part of human mentality in psychotherapeutic intervention. While many of the concepts are delineated in a dogmatic fashion, the theoretical discussions are well supported by poignant clinical examples as well as some freshly conceived hypothetical case material.

DAVID ABRAHAMS, M.D.

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KEY AND CONWELL'S MANAGEMENT OF FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, AND SPRAINS—Seventh Edition—H. Earle Conwell, M.D., F.A.C.S., Associate Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Alabama School of Medicine, Birmingham, Ala.; and Fred C. Reynolds, M.D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Missouri, 1961. 1153 pages, \$27.00.

The Seventh Edition of this classical text in the American Literature on the Management of Fractures, Dislocations and Sprains has received quite a considerable revision. The general type of presentation has not changed. Conservative approach to the solution of fractures and dislocations has been continued and properly emphasized.

There is throughout the text, however, evidence of changes in most every part of the text to reflect newer concepts and knowledge.

The chapter on injuries of the hand is particularly well done, having been revised by Doctor Arthur H. Stein, Jr. This is the only part of the book that includes a bibliography at the end of the chapter and I think that a similar short bibliography might be worth while added to the remaining portion of the text as a whole following each individual chapter.

The section having to do with fractures of the jaw and related bones of the face is excellent.

It would be rather redundant and of little value to review this text chapter by chapter. For matters of brevity, it can be stated that each anatomical area of the human body is considered separately, the text is easy to manipulate. Excellent example material is available for comparison purposes. Stress is continually laid upon conservative management. On the other hand the use of various and sundry methods of open surgical management are described most adequately and in most cases in a fair and reasonable fashion. As a ready reference to any student of fracture surgery, this book has a great deal of value and this current and Seventh Edition of the volume reflects a continuing effort to improve the text and to make it more valuable in the years to come. I would consider this current and present edition as a very distinct improvement over the previous editions of the book and feel that it will continue to fulfill a very real place in the literature of fractures and their management.

FRANCIS J. COX, M.D.